

**The Jews and their vindictive sabotage of humanity. Period focus. the Russian Revolution, the World Wars, and the follow up ritual sacrifice of humanity to the blood god.**

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**C1 - March 29, 1899: RITUAL MURDER ACCUSATION Polná AUSTRIA-HUNGARY:**

The body of a young woman named Anežka Hružová was discovered in the town of **Polná, Bohemia (then part of Austria-Hungary, now Czech Republic)**. Hružová's body showed signs of a brutal attack, with multiple stab wounds and evidence of a struggle. The autopsy revealed that she had been drained of a significant amount of blood, fueling accusations of ritual murder among the local population.

**C1 - April 1, 1899 :** Leopold Hilsner, a Jewish man from the nearby town of **Polná,** was arrested and accused of Hružová's ritual murder. Despite a lack of concrete evidence linking him to the crime, Hilsner was found guilty and sentenced to death, sparking a major controversy and public debate in the **Czech lands** over allegations of anti-Semitism and ritual murder.

**C2 - 1899 -** Masaryk was an obscure lawyer when the body of **Agnez Hruza** was found in Bohemia in 1899. A Jew named Hilsner confessed to the murder and implicated two other Jews. Nevertheless, a new trial was ordered. Dr. Baxa, attorney for the murdered girl's mother, who was seeking justice in this case, made a speech in the Bohemian Diet, or Parliament, December 28, 1899, accusing the Government of having shown extreme partiality to the Jews in this case. **A second body was found, that of Maria Klima,** who had also been murdered with a ritual knife which was found in Hilsner's possession.

**C2 - December 1899:** Hilsner's death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, but the case continued to stir up tensions and accusations of ritual murder within the region. In 1918 he was freed from prison by the Red Army. He remains a celebrated Israelite.

**C3 - 1900. RITUAL MURDER ACCUSATION Konitz WEST PRUSSIA:** **Konitz, West Prussia:** A 19-year-old Christian youth, **Ernst Witnter,** was bestially murdered in March. Two days later pieces of his dismembered body was fished out of the Monchsee; almost five days later on April 15th, the first Easter holy day, his head was found by children playing in the bushes. The corpse was completely bloodless.

**1900-1901:** The Hilsner case became a flashpoint for anti-Semitic sentiment, with various groups and individuals perpetuating the "blood libel" conspiracy theory that accused Jews of ritually murdering Christians to use their blood for religious purposes. This case set the stage for a series of similar allegations that would emerge in the following decades across the Czech lands and surrounding regions.

**C4 - March 12, 1911: RITUAL MURDER ACCUSATION Kiev, RUSSIA :** The mutilated body of 12-year-old Christian boy **Andrei Yushchinsky** was discovered in

a cave on the outskirts of **Kiev, Russia (now Ukraine)**. The body was found to be blood-soaked, with multiple stab wounds and signs of a brutal attack. This discovery immediately fueled accusations of ritual murder by the local anti-Semitic groups, known as the Black Hundreds, who began spreading the "blood libel" conspiracy theory and targeting the Jewish community.

**C4 - . July 21, 1911:** Mendel Beilis, a Jewish factory manager whose workplace was located near the cave where Yushchinsky's body was found, was arrested and accused of the ritual murder. During the investigation, the police searched Beilis' workplace, the Zaitsev brick factory, and discovered traces of blood in the synagogue on his premises, further stoking the accusations of ritual murder. The prosecution also alleged that traces of blood were found in the local synagogue, which was located inside the Zaitsev brick factory, further fueling the accusations of ritual murder against Beilis and the Jewish community.

**C5 - April 1, 1913: RITUAL MURDER ACCUSATION Kielce, POLAND:** The body of **Stanisław Muszyński** was discovered in a field near **Kielce, Poland**. The body showed signs of a brutal attack, with multiple stab wounds and evidence of a struggle. The autopsy revealed that Muszyński had been drained of a significant amount of blood, further fueling accusations of ritual murder by the local anti-Semitic groups.

**C4 - September 25, 1913:** In Russia the trial of Mendel Beilis began, with the prosecution alleging that traces of blood were found in the local synagogue, further fueling the accusations of ritual murder against Beilis and the Jewish community. The trial took place two days before Yom Kippur, on the 25th of September (old style), 1913.

**1900-1913:** Several other cases of alleged "ritual murder" by Jews occurred during this period, further fueling anti-Semitic sentiment and the spread of the "blood libel" myth. These cases included the Konitz affair in **Germany**, the Beilis trial in **Russia**, and the Solecki case in **Poland**, among others.

**C4 1911-1913:** After a highly publicized trial that attracted international attention, Beilis was eventually acquitted of the charges, though the sources indicate the trial was marred by anti-Semitism and a lack of evidence. The Beilis case, however, had a lasting impact, contributing to the rise of Nazi anti-Semitism in the 1930s.

**July 1914: Martial law declared in the Russian Empire as WORLD WAR 1 BEGINS.**

**C4 - XX February 1917:** The book "The Murder of Andrei Yushchinsky" by G.G. Zamyslovsky, a member of the Russian State Duma who served as a civil prosecutor at the Beilis trial, is published. The book provides a detailed study of the murder of

Andrei Yushchinsky and the subsequent trial of Mendel Beilis. It was censored in 1917 for 100 years.

**XX February 1917:** The February Revolution begins in **Russia**, leading to the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II and the establishment of a provisional government.

**October 1917:** The Bolsheviks, led by Vladimir Lenin, launch the October Revolution, overthrowing the provisional government and establishing the Bolshevik regime.

Insert World War 1 Statistics

**End of World War I: 11.11.1918** - World War I officially ends with the signing of the Armistice. The war leaves Germany in a state of economic turmoil and political instability. The Treaty of Versailles, imposed in 1919, imposes harsh reparations on Germany, leading to widespread dissatisfaction and setting the stage for extremist ideologies to flourish in the country.

**1917-1920:** The Russian Civil War erupts, with the Bolsheviks (Red Army) fighting against various anti-Bolshevik factions (White Army).

**1917 -1920 :** The Jews revolted in Russia in 1917 and established bolshevism under the leadership of Trotsky, Sinojeff and other Jews, **a total of 35 million Christians were shot, slayed, tortured, and starved to death.** In Hungary, under the leadership of the Bolshevik Jew Bela Kuhn, a horrible massacre was prepared in which tens of thousands of Christians were murdered. "The Jewish Establishment": 'In the early 1930s, Walter Duranty of the New York Times was in Moscow, covering Joe Stalin the way Joe Stalin wanted to be covered. To maintain favor and access, he expressly denied that there was famine in Ukraine even **while millions of Ukrainian Christians were being starved into submission.** For his work Duranty won the Pulitzer Prize for journalism.

C6 – **RITUAL MURDER ACCUSATION USA -** The Murder of Mary Phagan and the establishment of the Anti Defamation League to protect Jewish paedophile vampires and facilitate their infiltration of the worlds power establishment.

**C7 - 1926. RITUAL MURDER ACCUSATION Breslau, POLAND** The bodily remains of the children **Hans and Erika Fehse** were found in a parcel on the public square in Breslau. The children had been butchered. The corpses were bloodless. The genitals were missing. The Jewish butcher was believed to be the culprit. He disappeared without a trace.

**c8 - 1928. RITUAL MURDER ACCUSATION GERMANY - Gladbeck, Germany:**

This occurred at the time of Purim; a twenty-year-old Christian lad called **Helmuth Daube** was found dead in front of his home, with his throat cut, his genital organs missing, whilst there were wounds on the hands and stabs in the abdomen. There was no blood about where the body was found and it was bloodless. Experts said in Court that the throat showed the Jewish ritual cut.

The Jews set to work and eventually a young Gentile called Huszmann was accused of the murder, unnatural lust being alleged as a feature in the crime. The case was conducted against Huszmann

by a Jew called Rosenbaum, and special police had been sent from Berlin to enquire about the circumstances; the President of the Police at Berlin was the Jew Bernhard Weiss. These special police did what they could to convince the Court that it was a "lust-murder," but Huszmann was acquitted. The Bochumer Abendblatt and Der Stürmer both gave their opinion that it was a Ritual Murder by Jews, and the latter paper was suppressed for a time, and its editor imprisoned. Y. Petrovo Selo and N.Y. Massena. (UJE)

### **C9 - 17 March 1929 - RITUAL MURDER ACCUSATION Manau, GERMANY**

The body of **Karl Kessler** was found in the **woods near Manau** in lower franconia on **March 17, 1929**. This tragic case became notable due to the sensationalist and anti-Semitic narratives that emerged in the aftermath of the discovery of his body

- C9 -** The Ritual Murder of Manau: In Lower Franconia, near Hofheim, lies the village of Manau amid lovely countryside. Here is where the Kessler family lived. They were humble people with four children. The youngest was the little boy Karl Kessler. He was a lively, well-developed, blond-haired five year old boy. On March 17th, 1929, at five o'clock in the afternoon, Karl Kessler walked down the road towards Walchenfeld where his sisters were celebrating the end of the school term.
- C9 - June 15, 1929 - Trial Begins:** The trial of the suspect accused of Kessler's murder begins, drawing significant public attention due to the brutal nature of the crime.
- C9 - July 10, 1929 - Verdict Delivered:** The court delivers a verdict, finding the suspect guilty of murder. Sentencing is scheduled for later in the month.
- C9 - July 25, 1929 - Sentencing:** The convicted individual is sentenced to a lengthy prison term, bringing some closure to the case.

### **30th October - 4th November 1931 – Trail of a German Serial Killer called the Butcher of Dusseldorf.**

### **December 19 1931 Joseph Goebbels' Wedding Date**

According to the search results, Joseph Goebbels married Magda Quandt (née Ritschel) on **December 19, 1931**, with Adolf Hitler as a witness. On the wikipedia page of Kurt Meyer the famous SS General it describes that he was at the wedding of Joseph Goebbels.

### **C10 - 1932 Backstory of Martha Kaspar and Kurt Meyer:**

Martha Kaspar, a 19-year-old Christian servant girl, grew up in a modest household where she learned hard work and the importance of family. She worked as a maid in the household of the affluent Jewish Meyer family. Friedrich Meyer the father was a cattle farmer. Her beauty and charm caught the attention of Kurt Meyer, a 20-year-old Jewish\* member of the Nazi Youth who was a local policeman. Despite their differing backgrounds and the increasing societal pressures of the time, they developed a passionate but secretive relationship, marked by moments of love and fear. Martha found herself drawn to Kurt's charisma, while Kurt was captivated by her innocence. However, their love was fraught with tension, as societal norms and family expectations loomed over them, particularly following Martha's unexpected pregnancy.

\*MYNOTES - its very difficult to find the birthdate of Kurt Meyer as its all confused with a different Kurt Meyer who was a Legendary General In the SS who was at the wedding of Joseph Goebbels in December 1930 and many other Kurt Meyers with the same or slightly different birthdate the information has been clouded. Also that both Kurt Meyers were policemen at the time. Theres a lot of cloudling around his birthdate in the records of SS members a birthdate is Recorded for a person called Kurt Meyer on xx.xx.1898.

Add screenshot. consider to add some notable points from this 2<sup>nd</sup> Kurt Meyer just to ` create a parallel story to relate the popularity of the name Kurt Meyer at the time. Although later news articles reveal the return of Kurt Meyer to Paderborn in September 1954. It is obviously him.

**C10 January 1932:** Martha Kaspar becomes pregnant after her relationship with Kurt Meyer, deepening the complexity of their situation. (one account of this I read is that she was raped. Unable to confirm which is the case) With the looming threat of scandal, the couple faces intense emotional turmoil as they navigate their feelings. Their once-passionate romance begins to fracture under the weight of family expectations and societal judgment, leading Martha to demand that Kurt marry her to legitimize their relationship.--

**C11 1 March 1932. RITUAL MURDER ACCUSATION USA** - In the United States, perhaps the most famous victim of Jewish ritual murder was the son of Charles Lindbergh, on March 1, 1932, during the time of the annual Jewish celebration. Lindbergh himself was the most logical person to lead the gentiles against the Jews. His son was slain as a warning to him to decline this service. Lindberg's father, a Congressman, had led the fight against Paul Warburg of Kuhn, Loeb Co., when Warburg succeeded in getting a subservient Congress to pass the Federal Reserve Act. The elder Lindbergh had published a book which

was burned by Federal agents during World War I, even though he was a Congressman at the time. He was well aware of the nature of the Jewish problem. Now that his son was a world-famous man, after his feat of flying alone across the Atlantic, the Jews feared that he might be persuaded to lead a gentile revolt against their power.

**C10 March 1, 1932;** Martha demands that Kurt marry her due to her pregnancy. This demand reflects her desperation and the societal pressures of the time, where an unwed mother faced severe stigma. Kurt's reluctance to marry her exacerbates the situation, leading to increased tension between them and ultimately setting the stage for the tragic events that follow.

**C10 - March 15, 1932;** Freidrich Meyer, Kurt's father, conspires with a local rabbi to devise a plan to eliminate the problem of Martha's pregnancy. Moritz, a respected member of the community, is deeply concerned about the repercussions of Martha's pregnancy on their family reputation. His willingness to resort to extreme measures highlights the societal pressures and moral dilemmas faced by families during this turbulent period, creating an unsettling atmosphere in the Meyer household.

**C10 - March 19, 1932, Last Sighting of Martha Kaspar :** On **March 19, 1932**, Martha was last seen in a public square, where witnesses reported her sharpening a knife. Eyewitnesses described her as looking distressed and agitated\*, with her last recorded words to the police being, "A cow is going to be butchered today" This moment foreshadows her tragic fate, symbolizing her desperate attempt to regain control over her life amid overwhelming circumstances.

**C12 March 20 1932 : RITUAL MURDER ACCUSATION USA : Possibly Chicago**  
*lost it still looking maybe a young boy 5 years old*

**C10 March 20, 1932 :** A local doctor performs a botched abortion on Martha, leading to her death. This tragic event underscores the dangers faced by women seeking to control their reproductive health in a society that stigmatized them. The procedure's failure not only results in Martha's death but also sets off a chain of events that will shock the community.

**C10 March 20 1932: RITUAL MURDER ACCUSATION GERMANY :** In Paderborn

Germany, a [REDACTED] piece of the dismembered body of **Martha Kaspar** was discovered in the street where it had been discarded and found by children near a children's park. This grisly discovery added fuel to the ongoing anti-Semitic sentiment in the town, as it was quickly linked to the earlier Ritual murder trials in Germany and the perpetuation of the "blood libel" conspiracy. This gruesome discovery marks a turning point, as it reveals the brutal nature of the crime and raises questions about the perpetrators' motivations.

**March 20 1932 : Dusseldorf Fairground Meeting of "Nazis."** The Speech from this event is nowhere to be found.

**March 20 1932 : Nazis arrive in Paderborn, Site of Martha Kaspars murder.**

**MY NOTES** - So im pretty certain this is the same Kurt Meyer the famous SS General we are told from a poor working class German family and that they faked his back story. That being the case Kurt Meyer and we can assume other members of the Meyer family were at the wedding of Joseph Goebbels in 1931.

If Hitler was the stooge he almost certainly wouldn't have known of any conspiracy (if there was one) for the case of plausible deniability. further scapegoating as all of the world runs into their prepared control boxes, led by Jewish Commissars once again.

Its interesting as the backstory of Kurt Meyer the General places him in the personal guard of Hitler in 1934. Was it publically announced he was executed in 1931? or 1934?, is it official he was let out in September 1939 as WW2 broke out.

There is some back story of Moritz and Kurt both being rising stars in the German Youth order from 15 years old. Another story I found was from 5 years old I cant think why there might be a duplicate record if thats what it is.

**C10 March 22, 1932 :** Police begin their investigation, leading them to the Meyer property, where they find a pool of blood in the attic. Here Kurt Meyer makes a confession stating the names of 12 people who had been at the murder and that the blood was taken to the Synagogue. Police later find **three bottles of blood** in the basement of the synagogue. These bottles were taken there following the murder, indicating a calculated effort to conceal evidence. The presence of blood in a place of worship adds a shocking element to the case, stirring public outrage and further implicating the Meyer family in the crime.

**C10 22 March 1932:** Three bottles of blood were found in the basement of the local synagogue in (Polná\*) **Paderborn Germany** by the Police, further inflaming anti-Semitic sentiment and accusations of ritual murder. The discovery of these bottles of blood was seen as irrefutable evidence by the town's anti-Semitic elements, who used it to justify their persecution of the Jewish community. \*here the computer has confused which case the bottles of blood were found in the synagogue.

#### **March 22 1932 – Big Meeting of Nazis in Paderborn, Site of Martha Kaspars murder**

**C10 1932:** Kurt Meyer, the Jewish policeman accused of Kaspar's murder, eventually confessed to the crime, further fueling the anti-Semitic narrative and the belief that the Jewish community was responsible for the town's violence and bloodshed.

**C10 March 23, 1932 : Kurt Meyer's Confession :** On **March 23, 1932**, Kurt Meyer confesses to the murder during police interrogation, revealing the gruesome details of the crime. He admits to dismembering Martha's body in a fit of panic and describes how he and his father decided to hide the parts. He explains that they discarded the remains in various locations, including a nearby river and a secluded forest area, to prevent discovery. His confession highlights the chilling motivations behind their actions and the lengths they went to cover up the crime.

**C10 March 25 1932 :** Following his confession, authorities search the areas Kurt detailed. They find additional body parts hidden in a **secluded forest** on **March 25, 1932**, including Martha's arms and legs, concealed in a shallow grave. **The decision to hide parts in multiple locations was driven by a desperate attempt to evade detection\***. This horrific act amplifies the community's outrage and deepens the investigation into the Meyer family. **\*and yet the other piece was discarded to make people believe it was a sex murder which was in his confession. The A.I. Conveniently left that part out.**

**C10 April 1, 1932 :** The trial begins, drawing significant media attention and public outrage. The case becomes a focal point for discussions about morality, gender, and societal expectations. The courtroom is filled with spectators, eager to witness the proceedings of a case that has captivated the nation and raised questions about justice and accountability.

**\* reminder im cutting and pasting AI responses, to highlight whose words they are**

**C10 1932: A Jewish policeman named Kurt Meyer was accused of Kaspar's murder and put on** trial, **despite a lack of evidence\***. The case became a flashpoint for the ongoing anti-Semitic sentiment in the region, with the authorities and the public quick to blame a Jewish individual for the crime.

**\*The computer is trying to explain there is a lack of evidence of it being a "ritual murder".**

**C10 - May 15, 1932** The trial concludes, and both Moritz and Kurt Meyer are convicted of murder. The case is sensationalized in the media, with the Nazi Party using it to further their agenda. The verdict sparks debates about the legal system's treatment of women and the societal implications of the crime, influencing public sentiment.

**C10 - 1932:** The Kaspar murder case and the associated trial of Kurt Meyer continued to inflame anti-Semitic sentiment in the region, with Nazi officials renewing their "ritual murder" agitation against the Jewish community. The events in **Polná** **\*** were seen as precursors to the rise of Nazi anti-Semitism in the 1930s, as the "blood libel" conspiracy theory gained traction and became a rallying cry for the far-right. **\* this is relating to the Hilsner case? A different case in Polna, as I asked the computer to build the list of all cases where blood was found in the synagogue. I didn't dig there yet.**

**July 1932** The Nazi Party becomes the largest party in the Reichstag, winning 230 seats. This political shift is marked by the party's ability to exploit social issues, including the Martha Kaspar case and the seemingly year on year Ritual murder case in towns around Germany in the years previous to it, to rally support for the anti-semites. The party's propaganda machine effectively frames the narrative, positioning itself as the protector of traditional values.

**March 1933** The Nazis consolidate power through the Enabling Act, allowing Hitler to enact laws without the Reichstag's approval. This legislative maneuver effectively dismantles democratic institutions and paves the way for totalitarian rule. The political climate becomes increasingly hostile to dissent, further complicating the legacy of cases like Martha Kaspar's.

- C13 - 1934: RITUAL MURDER ACCUSATION Przytyk POLAND :** In **Przytyk, Poland**, a Christian boy named **Michał Wojciechowski** was found dead, and the local Jewish community was immediately accused of ritual murder. The body showed signs of a brutal attack, with multiple wounds and evidence of a struggle. The accusation sparked a violent anti-Semitic riot in the town, with Jewish homes and businesses being attacked and looted. Despite a lack of evidence, the ritual murder accusation was used to justify the persecution of the Jewish residents of Przytyk.
- C14 - Investigation and Trial:** Following the discovery of Wojciechowski's body, the local authorities launched an investigation into the alleged ritual murder. **Despite a lack of concrete evidence** linking the Jewish community to the crime, the investigation was heavily influenced by anti-Semitic sentiment and the perpetuation of the "blood libel" conspiracy theory.
- C14 - Arrest and Prosecution:** Several Jewish residents of Przytyk were arrested and put on trial for the alleged ritual murder of Wojciechowski. The trial was marked by a blatant disregard for due process and a willingness to accept flimsy evidence and false testimonies in order to convict the accused.
- C14 - Verdict and Convictions:** **Despite the lack of evidence**, the Jewish defendants were found guilty of ritual murder and sentenced to lengthy prison terms, ranging from 3 to 10 years. The verdict further fueled the anti-Semitic sentiment in the region, with the "blood libel" conspiracy theory being used to justify the persecution of the Jewish community.

**1918-1939:** The Hilsner affair, the subsequent Kaspar murder case, and the ritual murder accusation in Przytyk were pivotal in the spread of the "blood libel"

conspiracy theory and the perpetuation of anti-Semitic sentiment in the **Czech lands, Poland, and surrounding regions**. These events were viewed as precursors to the rise of Nazi anti-Semitism in the 1930s, as the dangerous myth of Jews engaging in ritual murder continued to gain traction and fuel the persecution of Jewish communities.

**1936 SPAIN** - "Baena (Cordoba Province): Ninety-one assassinations, mostly by shooting, hatchet blows, or strangling. Others were burned alive. Two nuns who had been dragged from the convent of the Mother of God, had their religious medals, with the figure of the Virgin, nailed into the sockets of their eyes.

**1936 SPAIN** - "La Campana (Seville): Reds, led by a woman, Concepcion Velarde Caraballo, who either killed or was responsible for killing 11 persons in prison. The prisoners were fired on until they fell, covered with petrol, and set on fire. Some were still writhing in the flames when the city was entered. Lore del Rio (Seville): 138 assassinated. They were dragged to the cemetery, lined up, and shot in the legs, being burned alive as they fell in a trench. When the town was entered hands could still be seen writhing above the ground." (From the Daily Mail, 17th September (describing the horrors of the Red Revolution in Spain, A.D. 1936)

**7 November 1938 Herschel Feibel Grynszpan** was a Polish-Jewish expatriate born and raised in Weimar Germany who shot and killed the German diplomat Ernst vom Rath on 7 November 1938 in Paris. The Nazis used this assassination as a pretext to launch *Kristallnacht*, "The Night of Broken Glass", the antisemitic pogrom of 9–10 November 1938.

?? - Mass murder of ethnic Germans in Poland.

**Start of World War II: September 1, 1939** Germany invades Poland, marking the official start of World War II. This act of aggression leads to widespread conflict across Europe and fundamentally alters the political landscape. The war exacerbates the existing tensions within German society, including issues of morality, gender, and the treatment of marginalized groups, overshadowing individual tragedies like Martha's.

### **THE SUPER MEYER BROTHERS.**

**September 1939 – Freidrich Meyer and the Brothers** Moritz and Kurt Meyer are released from prison amid changing political climates along with others from the case. Their release reflects the shifting societal values and the impact of the Nazi regime on the legal system. The case, once a symbol of moral outrage, becomes overshadowed by the larger political landscape as Germany plunges into World War II. *Some local rumours suggest Freidrich Meyer returned to live in the region of Paderborn.*

**September 1939 - Release Date:** Kurt Meyer, who was convicted for the murder of Martha Kaspar in 1932, was released from prison in **September 1939**. His release occurred shortly after the outbreak of World War II, as the political climate shifted and the Nazi regime began to focus on consolidating power and mobilizing for war.

**September 1939 - Release Date:** Moritz Meyer, who was also imprisoned in connection with the same case, was released around the same time, in **September 1939**. The chaotic environment at the start of the war led to the release of many prisoners, including those who had been convicted of various crimes, as the Nazis shifted their focus to broader campaigns of persecution.

*Some local rumours may suggest that Moritz and Freidrich murdered a policeman when they got out in September 1939.*

**1939-1945:** World War II breaks out, with Nazi Germany and its allies invading Poland and other European countries. The Holocaust, the systematic genocide of European Jews, is carried out by the Nazi regime, resulting in the deaths of millions of Jews and other minority groups. <web>By 1950, the Jewish population of Germany had declined to just 37,000, a dramatic decrease from the pre-war population.</web>

**1939 – 1945 :** Kurt Meyer became a famous SS General who was later convicted of war crimes in 1945. During the biggest mass rape in history (in which german women from old ladies to young children were raped up to 90 times) he was passed from five star prison to five star prison until his release on September 7 1954. Rumours place Moritz Meyer in the same unit as Kurt Meyer the famous SS General. Kurt and Meyer were both in the Hitler Youth from a young age. Also Friedrich Meyer had 4 brothers and there is rumours that at least some of them served in the German Army during WW2. Some connecting them to the same unit that the famous SS General Kurt Meyer who we are told is from a poor working class German family who father died in the 1<sup>st</sup> World War. Not a r rich Jewish family at the centre of a ritual murder trail in Paderborn Germany that triggered the rise of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Reich.

## **1945 – The Battle of Paderborn in World War II**

Paderborn itself was significant during World War II, particularly during the **Battle of Paderborn** in 1945, which was part of the Western Allied invasion of Germany. This battle involved intense fighting and was notable for the death of Major General Maurice Rose, the highest-ranking U.S. general killed in action on the Western Front [1](#) . The city suffered extensive damage due to bombing and military operations, with about **85% of its structures destroyed** by the end of the war [2](#)

**1945:** World War II ends with the defeat of Nazi Germany and its allies. The full extent of the Holocaust and the atrocities committed against the Jewish people during the war become widely known. <web>In 1949, the estimated Jewish

population of Israel was around 1 million, a significant increase from the pre-war population of 401,600 in the British Mandate of Palestine.</web>

**1945 : THE NUREMBERG TRAILS**

**1945 : THE BIGGEST MASS RAPE IN HISTORY In East Germany**

**1945 : ETHNIC GERMAN HOLOCAUST AFTER THE WAR**



"The Jewish people as a whole will be its own Messiah. It will attain world dominion by the dissolution of other races, by the abolition of frontiers, the annihilation of monarchy, and by the establishment of a world republic in which the Jews will everywhere exercise the privilege of citizenship. In this new world order the Children of Israel will furnish all the leaders without encountering opposition. The Governments of the different peoples forming the world republic will fall without difficulty into the hands of the Jews. It will then be possible for the Jewish rulers to abolish private property, and everywhere to make use of the resources of the state. Thus will the promise of the Talmud be fulfilled, in which is said that when the Messianic time is come, the Jews will have all the property of the whole world in their hands."

-Baruch Levy  
Letter to Karl Marx  
La Revue de Paris  
p. 574  
June 1, 1928

**M1 1954:** Gertrud Bäumer      xx.x.xxxx - 25.3.1954      DIED : BETHEL      : REAL PERSON

A prominent figure in the German women's movement, in Germany. Not sure. She must surely have written about Martha Kaspar in 1932. Not sure if its connected. She was 70 years old. Same age as Old lady of Paderborn.

**7 September 1954:** Kurt Meyer the famous SS General is released from Prison after serving 9 years for war crimes.

## Return of Controversial Figure

In June 1954, the Paderborn Gazette published an article titled "Whispers of Nationalism: The Return of a Controversial Figure." The article **discusses the resurgence of nationalist sentiments in post-war Germany, specifically focusing on the re-emergence of a prominent figure associated with Nazi ideology.**

### Key Points:

- The article highlights the growing concern among locals and authorities about the revival of nationalist rhetoric and ideology, particularly among younger generations.
- The "controversial figure" in question is not explicitly named, but the article implies that it is someone with a history of involvement with extremist or nationalist groups.
- The article notes that this individual's return to public life has sparked debates and divisions within the community, with some viewing them as a harmless relic of the past and others as a threat to democratic values.
- The Paderborn Gazette's article serves as a local perspective on a broader national issue, reflecting the concerns and anxieties of the German people in the aftermath of

Source: Local Voices, opin 

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## Paderborn Considers Ex-SS Officer

In December 1954, a local opinion piece in Paderborn, titled "Is Paderborn Ready for a Former SS Officer in Politics?", **raised concerns about the potential implications of a former SS officer entering politics in the city.**

The author questioned whether the community was prepared to accept someone with a tainted past, given the atrocities committed by the SS during World War II.

### Key Concerns

The article highlighted several concerns, including:

- **Lack of accountability:** The former SS officer's involvement in politics could perpetuate a culture of impunity, allowing individuals with questionable moral character to hold public office.
- **Divided community:** The presence of a former SS officer in politics could exacerbate existing tensions and divisions within Paderborn, potentially undermining

- So then I kept digging and so far im pretty certain of ths trail of dead people.

Gertrud Bäumer      xx.x.xxxx -      **25.3.1954**      DIED : **BETHEL**      : **REAL PERSON**  
A prominent figure in the German women's movement, in Germany. Not sure. She must have written about Martha Kaspar in 1932. Not sure if its connected.

John Miller      xx.xx.xxxx -      **12.9.1954**      DIED : **PADERBORN** : **REAL PERSON**  
I think this guy was an American Spy? It says American Politician. This might have something to do with information changes to a John Miller just as I was making this discovery. The original research I did on John Miller revealed lots of detail. Unfortunately it somehow was lost. Not sure but I think maybe there is more than one John Miller?

John Miller      12.9.1954      DIED : **PADERBORN** : **REAL PERSON**  
Not sure if they played some trick as initially this read local politician and originally it told me he was a Christian Democratic Union Member in Munich. dig dig. When I dug further there was a cross association with the story of John Miller to the case and to Kurt Meyers as there is with many of the people listed here. Some local rumours suggest he was arguing with Kurt Meyer before he died.

Karl Heinz Schmidt      xx.xx.xxxx -      **12.9.1954** :      DIED : **MUNICH**      : **REAL PERSON**  
Christian Democratic Union Member in Munich. Same name as 1932 murder case. Not sure of connection

Heinrich Webber      xx.xx.xxxx -      **18.9.1954**      DIED : **XXXX**      : **REAL PERSON**  
I think also CDU member. Still digging.

- Richard Hartmann      xx.xx.xxxx -      **25.9.1954**      DIED : **COLOGNE**      : **UNKNOWN**

Peter Schwarz      xx.xx.xxxx -      **25.9.1954**      DIED : **DORTMUND** : **REAL PERSON**  
Was a Member of the Christian Democratic Union in Munich

Unnamed Politician      xx.xx.xxxx -      **30.9.1954**      DIED      Munich?  
Not sure I think this date hides a lot more.

Eugene Schiffer      **30.9.1954**      DIED : **PADERBORN** : **REAL PERSON**  
German politician. He was a member of the German People's Party (DVP)

Fritz Muller      xx.xx.xxxx      30 9 1954      DIED : **PADERBORN** : **REAL PERSON**  
Finding Franz Muller was like blood from a stone. Same name as 1932 murder case. Not sure of connection He might have been a policeman?

Karl Weber      15.1.1925 –      **2.10.1954**      DIED : **PADERBORN** : **REAL PERSON**

- Same name as 1932 murder case. Not sure of connection

Greta Fischer      22.10.1885 –      **15.10.1954**      DIED: **PADERBORN** : **REAL PERSON**  
Old Lady of Paderborn. Not sure was around in 1932

Anna Schmidt      5.7.1932 –      **20.10.1954**      DIED : **MUNICH**      : **REAL PERSON**  
Same name as 1932 murder case. Not sure of connection

Hanz Muller      13.3.1930      17.9.1954      DIED : **PADERBORN** : **REAL PERSON**

- Same name as 1932 murder case. Not sure of connection. Also very elusive information. Says he was a German Politician. Other counter information might have suggested he was the local policeman.

Peter Klein      28.2.1930 –      **5.11.1954**      DIED : **PADERBORN** : **REAL PERSON**

??      NOV 1954      DIED : **PADERBORN** :

SEPERATE LIST - Not sure if these are real people?

Hans Muller 15.1.1925 - 10.9.1954 DIED: BIELEFELD : REAL PERSON?  
Police Officer

Michael Braun 12.4.1932 12.9.1954 DIED: PADERBORN : REAL PERSON?  
Police Officer

Klaus Richter 22.3.1920 - 15.9.1954 DIED : BIELEFELD : REAL PERSON?  
Police Sergeant

Andreas Weber 8.11.1925 18.9.1954 DIED: PADERBORN : REAL PERSON  
Police Lieutenant

Peter Schmidt 30.6.1930 - 20.9.1954 DIED : PADERBORN : REAL PERSON?

**Thomas Schneider** 5.3.1923 – 22.9.1954 DIED : Munich : REAL PERSON?  
Police Officer

Klaus Fischer 14.5.1920 - 30.9.1954 DIED : Munich : REAL PERSON?  
Police Sergeant.

Wilhem Becker 5.2.1918 - 25.9.1954 DIED : Bielefeld : REAL PERSON?  
Deputy Chief of Bielefeld Police Station – This is epicentre of the Martha Kaspar murder

## Census Data on Global Jewish Population (1945-1950)

**1932-04-06: American Jewish Committee Demographic Studies** The American Jewish Committee's demographic studies in April 1932 estimated the global Jewish population to be in the range of 15'000'000 to 16'000'000 prior to World War II.

**1945-11-00: League of Nations Census Data** According to the League of Nations census data, the global Jewish population was reported to be around 11'000'000.

**1947-00-00: United Nations Statistical Office Census Data** The United Nations Statistical Office's census data from 1947 estimated the global Jewish population to be approximately 11'500'000.**1948-00-00: Jewish Agency for Israel Demographic Estimates**

**The Jewish Agency for Israel's** demographic estimates in 1948 suggested the global Jewish population was around 11'300'000.

**1946-00-00 to 1950-00-00: American Jewish Yearbook Estimates** The American Jewish Yearbook's population estimates for the years 1946 to 1950 ranged from 11'000'000 to 11'500'000 Jews globally.

**1948-00-00: World Jewish Congress Report** According to the report published by the World Jewish Congress in **1948, the global Jewish population could have been as high as 15'000'000** or more in the years following World War II.

### FILL IN DETAIL

These census data and population estimates have been subject to revisions over time, as researchers and organizations have re-evaluated the demographic information and sought to account for potential undercounts or omissions in the original data collection efforts.

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## ***The Ghost of Martha Kaspar***

Reports of the ghost of Martha Kaspar, a figure from local folklore, have been documented by residents in the area. Over the years, there have been **twelve distinct reports** concerning sightings and encounters with her spirit.

**1.The Flickering Lights Incident:** A resident reported seeing lights flicker in their home late at night, followed by a cold breeze and the distinct sound of a woman humming an old tune. The resident claimed to have felt an overwhelming sense of nostalgia and sadness.

**2.The Shadowy Figure:** Another individual described encountering a shadowy figure resembling a woman in a long dress, standing at the foot of their bed. The figure reportedly vanished when the resident turned on the light, leaving behind a lingering scent of lavender.

**3.The Whispering Voice:** A third report involved a resident hearing soft whispers emanating from an empty room. When they entered, they felt a chilling presence and saw a figure out of the corner of their eye, which disappeared as they approached.

**4.The Mysterious Footsteps:** Several residents have reported hearing footsteps in the hallway when no one else was home. The footsteps often stopped abruptly, followed by a sensation of being watched.

**5.The Old Photograph:** One resident claimed to have found an old photograph of a woman resembling Martha Kaspar in their attic, only to discover the photo vanished mysteriously the next day.

These stories contribute to the legend of Martha Kaspar, creating an aura of mystery and intrigue that continues to captivate the local community.

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